The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.—NO. 3079. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE LOYAL MEETING.

Thirty Thousand Unionists in Council.

Union Square Packed With Patriotic Enthusiasts.

SPEECHES, ARTILLERY, SPRINGERS, AND SONGS.

Addresses from Mayor Opdyke, John C. Fremont, Gideon Wellington, E. Delafield Smith, Chas. King, Gen. Spinola, Judge Daly, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Vinton, D. D. Gallagher, Col. Fairman, W. J. B. Fuller, Joseph Hoxie, and Others.

Letters from President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, Gov. Morgan, and Others.

The Greatest Harmony and Love for the Union.

The Motto—Fight, and Fight in Earnest.

At the suggestion of gentlemen high in authority, certain of the most influential citizens of New-York seem to think a popular expression of confidence in the President and the Government would be at this hour of the nation's trial peculiarly wise, patriotic and useful.

In pursuit of that determination the following CALL

was issued:

"The citizens of New-York, of all parties, who favor the supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, are requested to meet in Union-square, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to express, without reference to any party question whatever, their undiminished confidence in the justice of our cause, and their determined purpose to maintain it to the end, and to proffer to the Government all the aid it may need, to the support of all their resources.

"New-York, July 10, 1862."

Which was signed by the Mayor and many of the leading men of the City.

In response to this call there was a universal compliance. The closing of marts, the finishing of business, the shutting up of offices and stores necessitated the absolute cessation of mercantile transactions and the consequent liberty for the afternoon of all employees. The people were especially desired to come forth, that from the great popular observers of good will and patriotic enthusiasm, the Executive might derive encouragement and strength—encouragement in hours of sympathy, and respect and strength by example.

Added to this particular the meeting was a great, a very great success. The people were there in great force. From every part of the City—from Brooklyn, Jersey City, Williamsburgh and Newark—gathered the loyal throngs by hundreds and thousands of men—no children, but vast crowds—and masses of citizens, workers, embryo soldiers. The host of the day was singularly oppressive, and thousands of thoughtful citizens cooled comfortably at home until the fixed hour of 4, which was the time appointed for the commencement of the demonstration. Then the down-town bound cars and omnibuses brought in the people—each instant more—until gradually the entire Square was packed with the breathing mass.

To give an absolute idea of the numerical force present would be an absolute impossibility. The entire City was there; the vast belt which encircles the gaze—several inclosures was occupied every inch with sympathizing, unable to move humanity, while the Park within the iron railing was so full that, when a disturbance was created by the rather free-and-easy expressions of an inebriated Celt, the policemen, who had come with the watch for such, were compelled to rest in their places, and be content with a promise for his ejectment the moment they should disperse.

At first vehicles of all descriptions, headed to their line of march, occupied a portion of the space, but, as the crowd became dense, the impatient cries of the drivers compelled them to "move on," when their places were filled at once.

The following address to the loyal citizens of New-York was read at each stand:

"The war in which the United States are engaged is not a war of conquest, but purely of defense. We are fighting for that which we received from our fathers; for the Union, which was freely entered into by all the parties to it; for the Government, which is older than that constitution which was made to perfect it; for the rebel States, which are members of the Union, and for the rebellious leaders now attempting to overturn it.

"The war is not waged for subjugation, but to maintain our Government and our Constitution, and to preserve the Union as it is, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. In this war we have no conquests to make, no desire to make conquests, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. In this war we have no conquests to make, no desire to make conquests, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired.

"Being fighting the battles of the Union, we cannot consent to regard the rebel States as dissevered from the Union, or their citizens as other than citizens still owing allegiance to the United States. While we are loyal to its Constitution and every inch of its soil, and are ready to make every sacrifice for the integrity of the Union, and the maintenance of civil liberty within it, and those who openly or covertly endeavor to sever our country, or to yield to the insolent demand of its enemies; that we fraternize with the former, and detest the latter; and that, forgetting all former party names and distinctions, we call upon all patriotic citizens to rally for one undivided country, one flag, one destiny.

"Resolved, That the Government of the United States, and its people, with an occasional exception among the reckless inhabitants where this rebellion was fostered, have wisely and studiously avoided all interference with the concerns of other nations, asking, and usually enjoying, a like non-interference with their own affairs. Such, we hope, and should continue to be its policy; that the intimations of a contemplated departure from this sound rule of conduct on the part of some of the nations of Europe, by an intervention in our present struggle, is as unjust to them as it would be to us, and to the great principles for which we are contending; but we assert them, with a solemnity of conviction, which admits of no distrust or fear, and from a knowledge of, and a firm reliance upon the spirit and fortitude of, twenty millions of freemen, that any attempt thus to intervene, will meet a resistance, unparalleled in the determination, the persistence, and fatal to those whom it is intended to aid; and that it will tend only to strengthen and elevate the Republic.

"Resolved, That the skill, bravery and endurance exhibited by our army and navy, have elicited our admiration and gratitude; that we behold in these qualities the assurance of sure and speedy success to our arms, and of route and discomfiture to the rebels; that we urge the Government to aid and strengthen them by all the means in its power, and carefully to provide for sick, wounded and disabled soldiers and their families; to prosecute the war with increased vigor and energy, until the rebellion is utterly crushed, the integrity of the Union in all its borders restored, and every rebel reduced to submission, or driven from the land; and that to accomplish these ends, we pledge to our rulers, our faith, our fortunes, and our lives.

"Resolved, That we approve of the administration of the President of the United States, and of the measures recommended and sanctioned by him for the prosecution of the war, the suppression of the rebellion; and the welfare of the country; that we sanction as wise and expedient the act of the last session of Congress, authorizing the President to call for three hundred thousand more troops, and earnestly exhort our countrymen to rally to the standard of the Union, and bear it aloft until it shall float in peace and security, and be everywhere respected and honored.

"Resolved, That a general armament is required by every consideration of policy and safety, and the Government should not flinch from filling the army ranks and putting the whole can-cannot in a state of complete defence.

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the Common Council of the City of New-York to offer a bounty of $30 to every resident of the city who shall within thirty days enlist into any regiment now in the field.

☞Below we give in detail reports of the speeches delivered, and the deeds done at each stand.

Before the commencement of the meeting at Union-square could be divided into separate meetings, that portion in the immediate vicinity of

STAND No. 1

was gentlemanly enthusiastic, patriotic and demonstrative. The colors of the Union fluttered in a spacious arch over the stand, and from various points the Stars and Stripes, of all sizes, draped in brilliant folds. The windows of the surrounding buildings, the roofs and the steps swarmed with the crowd of listeners, and even the rail fence surrounding the statue of WASHINGTON served to rest its dozen occupants, at the imminent risk of impalement.

The commingling of sounds was most novel. The strains of vocal and instrumental music, the booming of cannon, the *deliberate reading of resolutions, the ardent utterances of the speakers, and the long, loud,* enthusiastic and overwhelming plaudits of the assistance. The latter seemed to be caught up and echoed around the square in a continuous roar of satisfaction.

The platform was crowded with citizens of note. Mayor OPDYKE presiding. Col. FARNSWORTH of Illinois, D. D. Field, Charles Howe, Hiram Walbridge, Gen. Sandford, S. B. Chittenden, Alderman Charles J. Chipp, Councilman Lent, a large number of the Veterans of 1812, and officers of the army and navy in uniform. The spirit of the meeting was decidedly up to the war fever. There were a few who persistently hissed GARRISON, and vowed "they were not fighting for the d—d nigger." These, however, were in a very decided minority, and hooted of disturbing the harmony of the gathering, simply tended to add a spice of humor to the occasion. Indeed the crowd was surprisingly good-natured, and instead of being impatient was apparently quite satisfied to hear all that was to be said in spite of the discomfort of the heat. They groaned for STANTON, and cheered for McCLELLAN, but it was all in good nature.

Promptly at 4 o'clock the meeting was called to order by JONATHAN SWEENY, who read the call, and nominated Mayor OPDYKE for Chairman, which was received with unanimous cheers.

Mayor OPDYKE introduced JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., who read the following list of officers, which likewise received universal approbation:

PRESIDENT,

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor of the City.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

John T. Henry, Elijah F. Purdy, Robert T. Haws, Edwards Pierrepont, Hiram Barney, Horace Greeley, [Names and cheers.] Rufus F. Andrews, A. G. Rhineland, James Boorman, David Dudley Field, Samuel B. Ruggles, Wm. E. Shipman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Edward Learned, Simeon Draper, Charles P. Daly, Abram Wakeman, Charles H. Russell, Henry E. Pierrepont, Wm. Kent, Wm. V. Brady, R. H. Ottiendon, Charles Butler, James Gordon Bennett, [cheers and hisses,] and 50 others.

SECRETARIES.

John Austin Stevens, Jr., John M. White, Frederick Sturges, Wm. S. Opdyke, Edward A. Woolsey, Theodore Roosevelt, Brockholst Cutting, Francis A. Stout, Edward King, J. Howard, Jr., and 20 others.

SPEECH OF MAYOR OPDYKE.

Mayor OPDYKE then addressed the meeting as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have assembled for a high and holy purpose. We come to renew our vows at the altar of patriotism; and at what place so fitting as in the presence of a monument erected to the memory of WASHINGTON? We come to reaffirm our earnest devotion to our country; to pledge our lives and all that we possess in defence of the Constitution and Union which our fathers bequeathed to us, and to declare our unalterable determination to defend them to the last, not merely against the assaults of traitors, but, if need be, against a world in arms. Come what may, whether disaster or success, we are determined to fight on and fight ever, until a glorious and enduring triumph shall crown our efforts.

We are here, too, to denounce treason and to disown political fellowship with all who sympathize with it. We have no toleration for those who, without provocation, have drenched our country in blood, in a fiendish attempt to overthrow the mildest and most beneficent Government that human wisdom ever devised. History records no blacker crime against society. In a contest with such a foe there can be no middle or neutral ground. All who are not earnestly opposed to these enemies of their country and of the human race, must be regarded as participators in their guilt; all who apologize for their crime must share in the infamy that awaits them. Nor are there any grounds of compromise with such an enemy. Unconditional submission to the Constitution and Laws they have contemned, is the only basis of reconciliation that honor or safety will permit us to offer them.

We are to stimulate and encourage the President and all others charged with the duty of suppressing this infamous rebellion; to declare to the Administration our confidence in his honesty, ability and diligence in the discharge of his duties; to bid it be of good cheer, for the people, regardless of all party affinities, have resolved that the Union must and shall be preserved; and that to this end, and the speedy suppression of the rebellion, they are prepared to stand as one man in support of the Administration in every advancing step it may take in earnestness of effort, and in the employment of every means justified by the usages of war.

But above all, we are here to rekindle the half-slumbering patriotism of our countrymen, and to urge them to respond with alacrity to the call of the Government for additional volunteers. A bitter and relentless foe is striking at its vitals, and appealing to the enemies of Free Government in every where to aid in the work. Their efforts will fail, utterly and hopelessly. But to make that failure quick, sure and overwhelming, let there be a general uprising and arming throughout the loyal States, and let this be followed by a prompt, forward movement of the armies of the Union, so strong and irresistible that the armed traitors will be quickly driven to choose between flight and unconditional submission.

The next performance was nominally the singing of "Our Country and her Flag," composed by FRANCIS LIEBER. For this purpose thousands of copies of the song were scattered among the crowd, being thrown from the main stand. The inevitable scramble to secure copies, however, prevented all efforts to successfully sing, and as the last strains of HERRMANN'S Band died away, the vast assemblage quieted to the consciousness that the singing had been going on. The following is a specimen brick of the ode:

We do not hate our enemy—
May God deal gently with us all.
We love our land as we fight her foe:
We hate his cause, and that must fall.

Hon. CHARLES KING was next introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES KING.

Deeming the occasion one that calls for the united and active cooperation of men of all ages, of all pursuits and all parties, in the effort to sustain the Government of our common country, to overthrow and put an end to the most wicked, wanton and cowardly rebellion that ever offended the justice of God or stained the annals of man, I eagerly avail myself of this occasion to weigh my voice with that of my fellow-citizens in this appeal to our State, manfully and promptly to meet the new call made upon it for more regiments and more men, to supply the places of those who have gloriously fallen on the field, or been swept away by the inevitable casualties of war.

What we of the North have lacked thus far is earnestness in waging the war, and a concerted system and policy in carrying it on. Our enemy is fearfully in earnest. Jealousy, hatred, vengeance, and that sin by which the angels fell—unbridled ambition and the love of power—give fierceness and unity to their arms, and these all wielded by the irresponsible despotism of one man. Their fight against us—they whom in a smooth and oily phrase, some among us call our "misguided brethren"—with the malignity and unscrupulousness, as to means, of incarnate fiends. We may not forget that we are Christians and civilized men; but we must forget what they seem most anxious not to remember, that our foe were once our brethren and our friends. We must make war upon them as enemies, whom it is our duty, in all lawful ways, to destroy—whom it is mercy to the whole land, mercy to the cause of humanity, thoroughly to overthrow and to subdue, that never again shall such rebellion rear its ominous banner in the Republic. They are false friends and pernicious counsellors who, in so great a cause as this, would interpose side issues, and would seek to advance mean and miserable personal or party aims and ambitions, by sowing the seeds of discord and jealousy among our public men, whether in civil or military life. Let all such discussion be—all intermediate question or discussion, which of necessity must be subordinate to the great and vital question of our National existence, which is now in the debate of arms—be postponed till the battle is won. Our armies in the field are made the special guardians for the benefit of rebel women and children—of the property which the husbands and fathers have abandoned in order to join the rebel army, and upon many a bloody field our wounded and dying have been obliged to put up with such wayside fare and nourishment, as the chance of battle left for them, while hard by rebel houses, and rebel gardens, and rebel granaries, abound in comforts which might have saved life, and certainly would have mitigated suffering, are sacredly guarded by our troops for the benefit of the rebel families. This may be magnanimous, but it is not war. I would have all this changed. I am for the war in its fiercest form—always and in all things, however, having regard to our own character and superior civilization. Our antagonists claim that they are the master race, and as such entitled to rule the land and give law to the baser sort, whom, as by one general term of reproval, they stigmatize as Yankees. Why, in every element that constitutes true manhood—in physical power, in educated mind, in religious instruction, in habits of self-command, in the dignity of hard working industry, in the knowledge of his own rights, and in respect for the rights of others—in all that constitutes a man and a citizen—the Northern race is far, very far superior to the Southern race. With this moral and physical superiority, how can it be otherwise than that, admitting equal courage on both sides—and that is a generous concession to the South—with our great preponderance of numbers, we must, when once fairly aroused, effectually subdue them.

We are to listen to no talk of compromise, of negotiation, and, least of all, of foreign mediation. Compromise of what? Our right to exist as a nation? for that is the whole question. Negotiation with whom? rebels in arms, traitors that have struck at the bosom of our common mother? And who amongst us would listen for an instant to mediation on the part of either France or England?

No, friends, this is no time for parley, for negotiation, for half-way measures of any sort. The people are far ahead of the Government. They are in earnest, and will not be faltered with; they mean to put down the rebellion and to punish the traitors with the most condign punishment. They have a policy, whoever else may lack one. They mean war, in earnest, and they mean that war deals with men only as friends and as enemies. It has no cognizance of political questions, of social institutions, it deals plainly and directly with men, and the only question it asks of them, without regarding rank or color is, "Are you for us or against us?" If for us, come and help—if against us, we shall know how to deal with you. This is war, according to common sense and individual usage. A General in the field is bound to succeed, and in order to that to use all lawful means conducive to success. He may take the life—seize every thing—of the enemy. Shall he then hesitate about taking his property whenever and wherever it can be useful to his own force?

But of that I am not here to speak. All I urge is that in the war to the death we use all the means which, according to all the usages of civilized war, we are entitled to use; and that while our adversaries stop at no expedients to strengthen their hands, we shall not weaken ours by half-way, halting, mean and miserable hesitations. My friends, the time to strike is now. Ten times more than ever the great nation—great in spirit, wealth and numbers—had been, is now on the defensive. Now let it become aggressive—striking rapid, repeated, uninterrupting blows at the enemy, until he be annihilated. Let us have no more such messages as that "the Army of the Potomac is safe." See to it, you my friends; let us all, individually and collectively, see to it that henceforth the lightning's flash shall tell of assault, of battle, of victory—of the enemy overthrown and subdued—of our old and honored flag restored in all its amplitude to every contested point throughout the land—of treason vanquished, and of the Union reaffirmed and consolidated. Men of New-York, thrice you can greatly help to do. Fail not, then, as you value your peace on earth, your hopes of Heaven.

After music by the band, Wm. ROSS WALLACE spoke with thrilling and dramatic effect, an ode prepared by him for the occasion. The following is the

ODE, BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

Keep step with the music of Union,
The music our ancestors sung,
When States, like a jubilant chorus,
To beautiful sisterhood sprung!
O! thus shall their great Constitution,
That guards all the homes of the land,
A mountain of freedom and justice,
For millions eternally stand!

North and South, East and West, all unfurling
One Banner alone o'er the sea,
One voice from America swelling
In worship of Liberty's God!

Keep step with the music of Union,
What grandeur its flag has unrolled—
For the loyal, a star-lighted Heaven,
For traitors, a storm in each fold!
The glorious shade of Mount Vernon
Still points to each patriot's grave,
Still cries—"O'er the long mighty ages
That Eagle of Lexington wave."

North and South, East and West, &c.

Keep step with the music of Union!
The forests have sunk at its sound,
The pioneer's home been with triumph
And Labor's broad opulence crowned;
Oh! yet must all giant rude forces
Of Nature be chained to our cars—
All mountains, lakes, rivers and oceans
Crouch under the Stripes and the Stars.

North and South, East and West, &c.

Keep step with the music of Union,
Thus still shall we nourish the light
Our fathers lit for the chained nations
That darkle in Tyranny's night!
The blood of the whole world is with us,
O'er ocean by Tyranny hurled,
And they who would dare to insult us
Shall sink with the wrath of the world,

North and South, East and West, &c.

Keep step with the music of Union,
All traitors shall fall at our march,
But patriots bask in the blessing
Flashed down from yon heavenly arch!
Then hurrah for the Past with its glory!
For the strong, earnest Present, hurrah!
And a cheer for the starry browed Future
With Freedom, and Virtue, and Law.

North and South, East and West, all unfurling
One Banner alone o'er the sea,
One voice from America swelling
In worship of Liberty's God!

After further music, Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was introduced and received with uproarious applause. He commenced as follows:

SPEECH OF HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

Gen. H. WALBRIDGE said: Fourteen months ago, from this very platform, the City of New-York, in the presence of a quarter of a million of loyal citizens, declared that she would not sit tamely by and behold a wicked, reckless, malignant minority consummate the overthrow and ruin of the only representative constitutional government on earth. [Immense applause.] When she fixed this determination and announced her will, eleven rebellious States had attempted to sever their connection with the Federal Government and to form the fierce, arsenals, armories and harbors within their limits, the banner of the Constitutional Union. [Cheers.] This reckless, rampant treason, though long threatened, took the civilized world by surprise; and, as the conspirators by thousands poured their murderous hail of shot and shell upon that thirty, half-famished garrison at Fort Sumter, with its seventy exhausted but loyal men, they little realized that throughout the whole Christian world they were calling silently into exercise forces wholly beyond human control; for that man must be an atheist, or have no soul, who does not realize that since that first event God himself has been manifest in the moral and political phenomena which this great, loyal nation now presents; and statesmen and philosophers and Generals will begin to reason right and act right when they realize this great truth. [Cheers.] The establishment of free institutions on this continent toward ameliorating the condition of the human race was second to the inauguration of the Christian religion, and their dismemberment and overthrow is reserved only to Jehovah himself. Fellow-citizens, when last we met here, on the occasion to which I have referred, both, rank, audacious treason pervaded almost every department of the Federal service. [Cheers.] Army, Navy, Ambassadors to foreign courts, Collectors of Customs, Postmasters, the very defences at Washington, limited as they were, could not then be relied upon. The nation trembled for the safety of the national capital; the personal safety of the President was endangered even in the Executive mansion! [Applause.] Consternation and despair briefly ruled the hour. How stands the matter now? The capital is secured; the rebels are trembling for Charleston, Savannah and their entire coast, while we have New Orleans and Nashville; Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, then on the verge of the rebellion, secured; Virginia, then completely in the grasp of the rebels, has become loyal in the greater portion of her territorial extent.

Mr. WALLBRIDGE warmly spoke in support of the resolutions which he submitted at the close. As he mounted the speaker's desk in full view, and read them in stentorian tones, the vast audience cheered and cheered again until the welkin rang. Every paragraph, and often each sentence of the resolutions drew forth unanimous plaudits, and Mr. WALLBRIDGE retired amid an avalanche of congratulations. The following are his resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS OF GEN. H. WALLBRIDGE.

Resolved, That the territorial limits of the United States, as they existed when this infamous rebellion began, and the Constitution which guarantees their existence, should forever remain one, entire, united and indivisible.

That the division of the former and the overthrow of the latter would constitute a damning crime to all eternity.

That as the blood of our slaughtered citizen-soldiers fallen in defence of Constitutional liberty cries to Heaven for redress, we declare that to suppress this rebellion and save the national life, the Government should call into exercise every agency employed by the rebels themselves to make the war effective, conclusive and of short duration.

That we tender to our unfortunate countrymen now languishing by captivity in Southern prisons, our earnest and cordial sympathy, and we beseechingly implore the Government to effect their honorable exchange and release at the earliest possible moment.

That since integrity by public servants in the discharge of official duty is the only guarantee for good Government, we call upon Congress to give the authority, and the Government to *exercise it*, of hanging upon a gibbet higher than Haman hung, every official in any department of the military service, who attempts at this juncture of our public affairs, to fatten upon the misfortunes of the Republic, either by defrauding the public treasury, *emploring his public position to advance private pecuniary* objects, or who shall be found guilty of imposing upon our brave soldiers any base article, either in the food or raiment provided for them, by the Government.

That Congress should provide for opening the great line of interior water communication along our Atlantic coast capable of passing our naval fleet and our commercial marine from the waters of the Roanoke and Chesapeake Bay to the eastern terminus of Long Island, and should at once open the means of internal communication, by which our gunboats can pass from the Mississippi through the loyal States by the various canals and lakes, until they reach the Atlantic seaboard by the most cheap and expeditious route that scientific and practical knowledge may develop.

That steadily pursuing the wise policy of our fathers, we never mean to interfere in the internal conflicts of foreign States. But here, beneath this outstretched sky, in the presence of Almighty God, and of one another, we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, never to abandon this struggle while there remains a traitor in the land, and that any armed intervention, by any foreign power in our present domestic situation, shall prove the signal for the spirit of liberty to commence its triumphant march through Europe.

Mr. C. G. DUNN was next introduced, and after a brief, eloquent, and patriotic protest, which was rewarded with general applause, read an original poem written for the occasion. The following is an extract:

Only once in every lifetime comes the hour for man to prove
The depth, the truth, the earnestness of patriotic love;
Only once in every lifetime comes the people-thrilling cry
That purifies the nation in the crucible of war,
Which vindicates the honor of the Truth, and proves the might
Of the never-thwarted purpose which is founded in the right.
And God will safely guard the man, and make him doubly strong,
Who battles in our Cause of Right against the Curse of Wrong.

SPEECH OF COL. F. S. SPINOLA.

Col. F. S. SPINOLA, who was cordially greeted as "FRANK," was next introduced, and most cordially welcomed. He said he came to not only talk to them but to ask them to go with him. [Applause.] He continued them against the efforts of the croakers to produce dissatisfaction with the Government. The only result of the success of the rebels would be to enslave the North, and compel it to fight in every way. He cordially invited them to join his brigade, and protested not only to drive off peculators, but to see that the wants of the soldier were fully attended to. [Applause.] He thought that the President would get not only 300,000 troops, but more than, if required. The North might be slumbering, but it would be only to refresh and reinvigorate for the contest. [Applause.]

After some brief remarks from Mr. BARNARD, the meeting adjourned, just in time to escape the shower which had been for some time threatening, but was providentially withheld until the close.

STAND NUMBER TWO.

The large audience at stand No. 2 (fronting on Fourth-avenue,) was called to order at 4 o'clock by FRANCIS M. WHITTEMORE, Esq., who read the call for the meeting, and nominated Mr. A. A. Low as President, in place of PELATIAH PERIT, who was announced to preside, but was confined to his house by sickness.

Mr. A. C. RICHARDS read a list of 120 Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, comprising the most prominent men of all parties in the City, among whom were Royal Phelps, A. A. Low, Robert B. Minturn, E. A. Witthaus, Wilson G. Hunt, Charles King, E. D. Hitchcock, Robert B. Hone, John Jacob Astor, Jr., Willard Parker, E. V. Haughwout, James A. Roosevelt, and others.

Mr. LOW then briefly addressed the meeting, regretting the absence of Mr. PERIT, and urging the importance of the cause that had called them together, which, he said, was nothing less than the cause of free institutions, and the preservation of Republican Government. He closed by introducing Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN, President of the Hudson River Railroad, who read the address adopted by the joint committees, and which will be found under the proceedings of Stand No. 1. The reading of the address was frequently interrupted by cheers, particularly that portion of it denouncing foreign intervention.

The "Star Spangled Banner," having been sung, Mr. RICHARDS read the resolutions published elsewhere, which were received with great applause.

The President then introduced Judge CHAS. P. DALY, who was greeted with enthusiastic applause, and responded as follows:

When two parts of a great nation have divided and are arrayed in open war against each other, it is a waste of time to dwell upon the causes that have produced it. Having thrown all other considerations aside, and grappled together in a mortal struggle, nothing remains but to determine which of the two will be compelled to yield. There was a time when mediation and compromise was possible. It has passed; and it is of no consequence now who are responsible for the neglect or opposition by which that opportunity was lost. He that supposes that the South would listen to any terms of compromise now, except such as it is impossible for the North to grant, is a political dreamer. Nothing can be done now except by military means. The South has taken the position, and it will not recede unless it is compelled to. Whatever Union sentiment may have existed there, it is crushed out, and there is nothing apparent but sympathetic unanimity and a dogged determination to persist in what they have undertaken. What ever doubt, hesitation, or difference of opinion may have prevailed there at first, the sentiment is now universal that they have gone too far to recede—that they must go on, whatever may be the result. Everything with them is reduced to a question of endurance, and the more we take into the consideration of the state of facts, the more fully will we comprehend our own position, and the obligations and duties that are imposed upon us. Leaving out of view the political differences which may have incited and led to this war, what is it that the South have determined with such great unanimity to do, and which the North, with equal unanimity, have determined to resist? Constituting but little more than one-third of the population of the whole country, the inhabitants of the Southern States have determined to seize the largest part of our territory, geographically, to appropriate to themselves nearly the whole of our seacoast and the control of all of our principal rivers, and to constitute out of it a foreign nation. Of the eighty-four rivers which, descending through a common territory, find their way to the sea, and serve as the great outlets of the industry and commerce of the whole people, they modestly propose to take to themselves the possession and control of seventy-two, including the largest and most important, leaving to us the number of twelve, watering the comparatively small strip of territory extending from the Hudson River to the northern boundary of Maine. They propose to cast us off from these elements of national existence, determined by the curvature of mountain forms and by the course of rivers, and leave us a territory so irregular and so badly situated in respect to its dependent parts as to make it impossible for us to keep it together as a nation. Look at the political boundaries of the nations upon the map of the globe, and not one will be found with a territory so disjointed and fragmentary as the one that would be then left us. If a foreign nation undertook to do this, we would resist it to the last drop of our blood, and does it make any difference that those who are seeking to accomplish these hitherto them a part of ourselves, and prefer to be us in the future vows of eternal hate? [Voices—No.] After eighty-six years of existence as one Government and one people, eight millions rise up and say to twenty millions—"We will take the largest part of this country for ourselves, and you must accept what we think proper to leave you. We are the better born, the nobler race, the aristocracy; we do not choose to labor ourselves, we prefer to have a servile class to labor for us, and, therefore, have no sympathy with the industrial pursuits to which you are devoted." They say to us—"There has never been such a thing as the American nation. It has been a mere partnership of sovereign States, which any one might dissolve at its pleasure. We have respectively dissolved it, and in the partition of the partnership effects, we have made our own adjustment, and left to you what we thought proper." [Laughter.] To submit to this, is to allow the weaker to dictate to the stronger—to allow the eight millions of the South to prescribe to the twenty millions of the North. What shall be their future position? The man who was born in a Northern State, or who became a citizen by adoption, is as much a citizen of South Carolina as those who were born or who dwell there, and neither their Southern doctrine of State Rights, nor their rebellious attempt at exclusiveness, can deprive him of it. (Cheers.) To submit to the designs of the South is to consent to national annihilation. It is to consent, in a national point of view, to take territorially an inferior and subordinate position to that of the South; to take a territory so placed, geographically, that its dismemberment—the breaking of it up into several parts—must be the inevitable consequence. The question is not, then, whether we shall conquer the South, but whether the South conquer us. [A Voice—"That's it."] It is whether the present aristocracy of the Southern States and their retainers shall deprive the intelligent and industrious masses of the North of a territory, the joint possession of which they have equally inherited, and which is essential to the *unfettered* exercise of their industry, and to their development as a nation. (Cheers.) It is this which gives to this contest the character of a mortal struggle, in which neither will yield unless compelled to do so by the superior military prowess of the other. It is not, like other civil wars, a struggle between two classes of society living together, where the one seeks to get the mastery of the other, and establish a different form of Government, but it is one part of a country, enjoying in every respect the same political privileges, which insists upon breaking off, and for that purpose has arrayed itself in open war against the other. The thing which most nearly resembles it is the division of the once compact Republic of Colombia into the now insignificant States of Ecuador, New-Granada and Venezuela, with the fruitful lesson which it furnishes in the miserable state of anarchy now prevailing in those distracted and wretched countries. We have scarcely yet risen in the North to the full consciousness of the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged, and the momentous consequences of it, or fully comprehended the vital and disastrous effects upon us if we fail to succeed. In the struggle, which, to us, is for existence, we have a task imposed upon us equivalent to [illegible] for a nation. We have from the beginning underrated the capacity and power of resistance on the part of the South, and I doubt if there are many who believe that the South is to be conquered by an army of invasion. [Cheers.] We have not force enough to think that an armed population of [illegible] Rebs of people will be put down by the process of attrition. We have not [illegible] of money, of men, and of the material of war, [illegible] dimension of us. As a peaceful people, [illegible] roused up, we have displayed extraordinary energy, and in so short a space of time have put [illegible] field of naval and military strength [illegible] But great as has been our effort, that of the South has been greater. She has doubled the whole of her able population, determined no sacrifice is [illegible] prompt[illegible] with which she has responded to the call of duty, public spirit and patriotism. [Applause.] To leave the direction of affairs in the hands of those who are, or are not, equal to the emergency which now calls upon them is not. If they are [illegible] this crisis, then the South are, as they have claimed to be, our masters. They have [illegible] the consciousness that they have obtained [illegible] these advantages, treacherously and [illegible] North. We are anxious upon the subject of [illegible] the land the heart of this rebellion [illegible] If this call is responded to, and this [illegible] rapidly put in the field, as we shall be able [illegible] *first*, it will [illegible] intervention; and, *secondly*, we shall [illegible] we undertook to do when we first rose to the [illegible] of our Government and our flag. The [illegible] that of harvest, to cut a propitious one; [illegible] that or any other cause, this force cannot be [illegible] by volunteering in time to meet the [illegible] gency of the Government, I can see no [illegible] why a draft should not at once be made. [Applause.] Our enemies have resorted to it, and it is one of the chief sources of their strength. The Government of Europe which most nearly resembles our own is the Republic of Switzerland, where, in case of war, they are in a situation exactly like ours. They have [illegible] tens underlook to break off and abolish a Constitution Government by themselves. The Northern States, constituting, as we do, the majority of the population, raised an army, and crushed the rebellion. The plan which they resorted to, and which proved eminently successful, was to draft the militia. This is a high-toned, intelligent, and patriotic body of men. Our system of volunteering is enormously expensive, and the bounty required by the Republic of Switzerland was economical and efficient. Let every man be interested, and patriotic body of men. It is [illegible] moralize in its operation, as it [illegible] the duty of defending the Government with their lives equally upon all classes, and if the necessity should arise, I see no reason why we should hesitate to resort to it. [Applause.] The man who is not willing to [illegible] a free and liberal Government like this, which has its cost upon him, is unfit to live under it and enjoy its blessings. [Renewed applause.] Our future existence depends upon our continuing the course we have entered upon. Every consideration is subordinate to it. Aaron's rod, it swallows up every other, and the whole energy of every people and of our Government must be devoted to it.

But the men now called to come forth to the defence of the nation, have a right to demand that they shall be led by Generals, and not by politicians in any form. [Voices—"That's the talk."] And we, men of all parties, assembled to-day in the most general gathering of the intelligence and patriotism of the masses in this great Metropolis, have a right to say to our temporary rulers at Washington to imitate the example which is set by men of loyalty, public spirit and patriotism. [Applause.] To leave the direction of the armies in the field, where we are a divided people, and think only of the preservation of the country in this greater crisis. [Applause.] Let them bear in mind that they are not as great men as they suppose themselves to be. [Laughter and applause.] and let them learn something of that fine element of character, humility. Let them remember that more than two-thirds of the men opposing the army of the Union are opposed to them politically, and above all let the civilians in Washington give up directing and controlling the operations of Generals in the field. [Loud cheers.] The Archduke CHARLES was but little, if at all, inferior to military genius to NAPOLEON, and, with the superior energy of his command, would, in the judgment of military critics, have been more than a match for his great antagonist. And now all the operations in the field have been controlled by the Aulic Council instead of by this body—by every unemployed General and instructive civilian, as at Washington. And unnecessary; and ignorant of the changes and vicissitudes which attend a campaign, this Council baffled the best-laid plans of the Archduke by controlling his opinion and prescribing his movements as to the motions of the armies. And had not WELLINGTON, in the war of the Peninsula, disregarded the suggestions, and even orders, that came to him from London, the British cabinet would never have triumphed over the Generals of Napoleon. His General under Heaven was the power to decompose anything in addition to the enemy in front, he had to fight against an army of detractors and meddlers in the rear. [Vociferous applause.] If he is [illegible] take the responsibility and remove him—[illegible] ?"—but whilst he is in command, let him [illegible] [Cheers.] We can raise the 300,000 men; but if the spirit of meddlesome interference at Washington, controlling the operations of Generals in the field, does not meet the contempt it deserves in the indignant rebuke of our whole people, then our conquest will be wasted again, and in the future we shall be [illegible] We are making a mistake in not [illegible] to the [illegible] and laxity of our temporary rulers. [Immense applause, which was followed by three cheers for Judge DALY and three for the Union.]

Hon. DAVID S. CAMPBELL was the next speaker, and spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—In this hour of [illegible] and disaster, no man can be indifferent. [illegible] to do all in his power to save the nation from going to the dogs, and to restore the Union [illegible] upon its basis. [Applause.]

We have come here in the darkest hour of National existence to declare before the world that the unity and nationality of America shall not be [illegible] of her in the swamps of the Chickahominy or the Council Chambers of Paris or London. [Cheers.] [illegible] We are all, under moral martial law, now ready to obey every draft upon the brain, the heart, the purse, and the life, to serve a Government which has only dropped upon us with the strength of a [illegible] and yet shielded us with the strength of a [illegible] We may have our weaknesses—we may have been slow to profit by the neglect of opposition by which that opportunity was lost. He that supposes that the South would listen to any terms of compromise now, except such as it is impossible for the North to grant, is a political dreamer. Nothing can be done now except by military means. The South has taken the position, and it will not recede unless it is compelled to. Whatever Union sentiment may have existed there, it is crushed out, and there is nothing apparent but sympathetic unanimity and a dogged determination to persist in what they have undertaken. What ever doubt, hesitation, or difference of opinion may have prevailed there at first, the sentiment is now universal that they have gone too far to recede—that they must go on, whatever may be the result. Everything with them is reduced to a question of endurance, and the more we take into the consideration of the state of facts, the more fully will we comprehend our own position, and the obligations and duties that are imposed upon us. Leaving out of view the political differences which may have incited and led to this war, what is it that the South have determined with such great unanimity to do, and which the North, with equal unanimity, have determined to resist? Constituting but little more than one-third of the population of the whole country, the inhabitants of the Southern States have determined to seize the largest part of our territory, geographically, to appropriate to themselves nearly the whole of our seacoast and the control of all of our principal rivers, and to constitute out of it a foreign nation. Of the eighty-four rivers which, descending through a common territory, find their way to the sea, and serve as the great outlets of the industry and commerce of the whole people, they modestly propose to take to themselves the possession and control of seventy-two, including the largest and most important, leaving to us the number of twelve, watering the comparatively small strip of territory extending from the Hudson River to the northern boundary of Maine. They propose to cast us off from these elements of national existence, determined by the curvature of mountain forms and by the course of rivers, and leave us a territory so irregular and so badly situated in respect to its dependent parts as to make it impossible for us to keep it together as a nation. Look at the political boundaries of the nations upon the map of the globe, and not one will be found with a territory so disjointed and fragmentary as the one that would be then left us. If a foreign nation undertook to do this, we would resist it to the last drop of our blood, and does it make any difference that those who are seeking to accomplish these hitherto them a part of ourselves, and prefer to be us in the future vows of eternal hate? [Voices—No.] After eighty-six years of existence as one Government and one people, eight millions rise up

The New-York Times, Wednesday, July 16, 1884

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The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE REBELLION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was passed providing that all the right and title of the United States in the Stevens' Battery be released and committed to the heirs of Ronnie L. Stevens. A bill was introduced further amending the Articles of War so as to render it the duty of officers to furnish protection to slaves. The bill amending the Militia act of 1795 was considered, the question being on Mr. SUMNER'S amendment limiting emancipation to the slaves of rebels. This was adopted—19 to 17. A proposal to strike the words "mother, wife and children," from the emancipation clause, was rejected. A further amendment was proposed, that such mother, wife and children, shall not be freed unless they belong to rebels. This was debated at great length, but does not appear to have been adopted. The bill was finally passed—28 to 9. A resolution from the House, postponing the final adjournment until Thursday, in accordance with the desire of the President, was passed. The House bill, making provisions for pensions to masters, &c., on gunboats, was passed. The bill providing an additional tax of one cent per pound on sugar was passed. The bill making supplementary appropriations was reported with amendments, one of which provides $15,000 to purchase artificial limbs for wounded soldiers and seamen. The Senate then took a recess until evening.

In the House, Mr. BEN. WOOD, as a question of privilege, demanded that the report of the Judiciary Committee in his case should be promulgated. A resolution to this effect, introduced by him, was objected to, and laid over. Consideration of the mileage question was resumed, and it was finally voted, after considerable debate, to abolish mileage entirely. The President sent a brief note to the House, asking the postponement of the adjournment for one day. A resolution was accordingly passed, postponing the adjournment until Thursday. The Senate bill regarding the expenses of Missouri in raising troops was passed; also, the Senate bill requiring commanders of vessels sailing to foreign ports, and persons prosecuting claims against the Government, to take the oath of allegiance. The House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ariel*, which arrived at this port last night from Aspinwall, brought $441,179 in treasure, and later advices from the United States of Colombia and South America. Affairs were again in a troublous condition in Panama. A difficulty had occurred between the Governor and the representative of MOSQUERA, which had resulted in the flight of the former to Santiago, in the interior. It was feared that the State might, in consequence, be convulsed into civil war. It is understood that MOSQUERA returned to Bogota on the 6th of June, not deeming it necessary longer to keep in the field, where it was reported he had nineteen thousand men. The news from South America is unimportant. Business at all points was dull.

Our news packages by the Canadian steamship *Norwegian*—dates to the 3d inst.—reached us late last night. They contain nothing additional to the summary of her news already published.

The Governor has received a letter from the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, which states that Dr. SWINBURNE was left with the wounded at Savage's Station, nine miles from Richmond. Since then the enemy have taken all the wounded to Richmond, and the doctor accompanied them thither.

The exercises of Commencement week at Union College will begin on Sunday, July 20, with the address before the Theological Society by Rev. DANIEL STEWART, of Johnstown. GEORGE W. CURTIS will address the Senate on Monday, the 21st. The Phi Beta Kappa Society will meet on the 22d, at 2 P. M., and at 4 o'clock on the same day Prof. JOHNSON, of New-Haven, will address the Chemical Society. On the evening of the 23d DANIEL S. DICKINSON will deliver an oration, and EDWARD S. RAND, Jr., of Boston, a poem, before the Literary Societies. The Alumni Association will meet on Wednesday, the 23d, in the College Chapel. The Class of 1852, 1842, 1832, &c., will hold decennial meetings. WILLIAM TRACY, of New-York, will deliver the Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society on Wednesday evening. The Commencement exercises will be held on Thursday, 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Hamilton College celebrates its semi-centennial anniversary during the present week. The Jubilee exercises take place to-day. They will be opened with an historical discourse by President FISHER, and a Jubilee Poem by Professor KENDRICK, of Rochester University. An address of welcome will be delivered by Hon. WM. J. BACON, LL. D., of Utica, President of the Society of Alumni. The afternoon will be occupied with short speeches, college songs, a poem by WM. W. HOWE, Esq., and social greetings.

The *New Ironsides*, it is now said, will not be delivered over to Government before the close of the present month. Then she will have to be provided with her armament, which will prevent her going into commission before August.

The steamer *Emily*, formerly the *Seabrook*, which arrived at Philadelphia on Monday, is an important prize. She was captured on the 7th inst., in the channel leading from Bull's Bay to Charleston, by two boats from the United States steamer *Flag*, in charge of Acting Master MOSMAN. The crew of the *Emily* left their vessel in boats upon the approach of the boats from the *Flag*. One, containing the Captain, Purser and six seamen, was captured and sunk, after removing the prisoners. The remainder of the crew escaped. Great difficulty was encountered by the Engineer of the *Flag* (HARRIS) in putting the machinery of the captured steamer in running order, as it was found to have been seriously damaged by the original crew before they deserted her. The *Emily* was from Nassau, from which port she sailed on the 2d inst., with a general cargo of dry goods, munitions of war, medicines, &c.

The schooner *Nathaniel Chase*, Capt. DOANE, from Newbern, N. C., eight days, in ballast to master, arrived yesterday morning. She is bound to Harwich, Mass. She was captured last August by the rebels, and sunk in the Neuse River, and on the taking of Newbern by Gen. BURNSIDE, was raised and delivered to her owners.

The Albany *Evening Journal* announces that Commissary-General WELSH has been tendered and accepted a most desirable position on the Staff of Gen. POPE. His duties will be discharged by the Assistant Commissary-General.

The grain shovelers held another meeting at Tammany Hall last evening, which resulted in nothing definite, but it was generally understood that the men would go to work to-day on vessels not employing the elevators, and refuse to work on any others.

The Stock Brokers adjourned early yesterday to attend the Great Public Meeting on Union-square. Only one session of the Board was held. The market was generally depressed early in the morning, but closed steadily. United States 6's cents, 100@100¼; New-York Central, 89¾. The price of gold advanced to 117, but left off 116¾. Exchange, 128¼@129 ₱ cent.

A fair business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, yesterday, at somewhat firmer prices. Cotton, Sugars and Rio Coffee were more sought after at buoyant rates. Hops, Molasses, East India Rice, Spices, Tallow and Provisions were in demand and were generally very firm. Moderate sales were reported of Hay, Leather, Tobacco, Whisky and the principal kinds of Oils. The freight market was less buoyant. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Live Stock markets are not as well supplied with animals this week as they have heretofore been. Beeves number 3,553, all of which have been sold at an advance of ½@¾c. ₱ lb., or at an average of 7¾c. Stock of only medium quality, and trade tolerably brisk. The yards

The Voice of the Metropolis.

The great popular demonstration in this City, yesterday, was of a spirit and character sufficiently decided and enthusiastic. It, with the April demonstration of last year, forms the second of the two largest and most influential meetings ever held in New-York. It proclaimed, in unmistakeable language and in clear voice, the purpose of the people in regard to the war and in support of the Union and the Government. From every stand and by every speaker there was but one tone; and every man present seemed inspired by the spirit of the hour. It was that the war begun by traitors must be pushed on till treason is extirpated from the whole land; that the Union which, during the year has cost so much blood and treasure, must be battled for while any blood or treasure is left in the country; and that, to this end, the legitimate directors of the war must be upheld in every effort for its successful prosecution, and impelled onward by the people to greater efforts and the most decisive measures. Though during the year thousands of the bravest and best of the sons of New-York have given their lives for the sacred cause, there were yet thousands more ready to meet the ordeal of battle for its support; and though tens of thousands were now on the battle-field in Virginia, there would be no lack of men willing to follow them there or anywhere else. They were in favor of the *strongest measures* on the part of the Government; the most determined vigor on the part of commanders; the most unflinching prosecution of the war. The most energetic words were applauded with most vehemence; the most courageous expressions met with the warmest response in the people's hearts. There was no talk of discouragement, not the shadow of a thought of doubt of ultimate triumphant success. Recent disasters were acknowledged and felt to be but temporary and accidental; and the long roll of victories that glorify the year gave faith that the triumphs of our arms in the future would be none the less prouder and decisive.

There could not have been greater *unanimity* displayed on the part of all classes and parties in New-York. Men of every political antecedent and of every social grade agreed and fraternized, as they have done in the past. There was no thought of any sort of compromise—not a man who dared to propose to turn the back toward the enemy. All felt that whatever stood in the nation's pathway must be broken through, and that nothing in the South nor in the North was so sacred as the Unity of the Republic. On this point the voice of the people, as expressed yesterday, was unmistakeable.

The meeting of April, last year, was held the day after our troops had been assailed in Baltimore, and the first blood had been shed in the war. It gave an impetus to volunteering and to the National cause throughout the whole country; it gave strength and vigor to the Administration, consolidated the sentiment of the City, and was the first unmistakable evidence of a united North. The North has remained united throughout the year, and its unity is still unbroken; and to this fact, next to the courage of our army, is owing the triumphs of the past over the rebellion. This meeting gives a further expression to the same purpose of the North; and if it does as much to stimulate the country and aid the Government, it will be a success.

New-York now has had its day of talk. The next work in hand is *fighting*. The people have spoken; now let them buckle on the armor. There is spirit enough, courage enough, faith enough; let there be no backwardness in volunteering. Three hundred thousand troops are needed—needed at once. Our gallant army, which marched to the field a year ago, has already done more than half the work of crushing the rebellion, and restoring the Union. The men required to aid in finishing the other half of the labor must hasten to do it, and put the capstone of restoration on the National temple. If the masses of the Metropolis act up promptly to the spirit they evinced yesterday, our quota of troops will be in the field before the close of the week.

How to get Twenty Thousand Recruits.—Now that it is a matter of such serious consideration where and how to get recruits for the Union army, we will venture to make a suggestion. The Government might do worse than to follow it.

East Tennessee, according to all loyal and all rebel accounts, is full of Union men—men who have braved all, and in too many cases lost all, for the old Government. These Tennessee Unionists have been disarmed, and they are effectually guarded, and kept down by rebel armies stationed among them.

Let our Government instantly release that loyal district from rebel presence and tyranny. HALLECK'S army is near enough and can spare enough men for the work. Let WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW (we speak in earnest,) be made a General, and authorized to go with our armies in their march through East Tennessee. Let him hold "camp meetings," and call for recruits for the Union Church militant—promising the Christian warriors he shall enlist not only the "breastplate of righteousness," but Springfield muskets and ammunition for the good fight before them.

We mistake the man and the people, if we

Traitors at the Masthead.

We distrust the sensitiveness based upon the active concentration of the public thought and energies upon the great increase of the military arm of the Government. Let us, for the time being, close our ears to all clamors of alarm coming from new and unexpected quarters. We are told one day that there are guerrillas in Missouri. Very well, so there have been since the day the rebellion ripened into war. There are fewer there now than ever before, and sufficient Union soldiers to take care of them. We are told next, and freshly two days since, that JOHN MORGAN has reappeared in Kentucky with 1,200 men, and is spreading consternation in the peaceful districts of that State. What of it? HALLECK'S army stretches from Cumberland Gap, by way of Nashville, Huntsville and Corinth, to Memphis, cutting off MORGAN from all hope of cooperation from any armed body of rebels. He can only plunder by night, and flee as any other robber may. But the Government has wisely established a military guard in Kentucky, under Gen. BOYLE, whose special mission it is to catch and hang brigands of the MORGAN type. We need not fear that Kentucky will be given over to the rebellion, when she is armed within and defended without, and has no more dangerous foe than MORGAN on her borders.

The timid distract the public now and then with apprehensions of English and French intervention. Well, let us grant that there is ground for fear in that quarter. Yet is there any mode of meeting that danger except by military preparation? If England and France were ever so much stimulated to interfere in American affairs by the news soon to reach them, they would have abundant reasons to pause and abandon the perilous undertaking, if they should promptly hear that a new army of 300,000 men had been enrolled in defence of the United States Government.

The path of duty is, then, plain before the country. Let us turn neither to the right nor to the left—let us not affright ourselves with dangers before they arise—but prepare for any future by tremendous preparations for war. When this is done we shall be no longer afraid, no matter by whom or when we are assailed.

We have already called attention to the fact that conscription in the South has exhausted its resources for war. Whatever armies are to fight against the Union are already in the field; and disease and battle from this time onward must make those armies smaller, day by day. But the National Government, so far from having an army that cannot be increased, and that must daily grow weaker, can put 300,000 new men into the field every six months for two years to come. Is it at all likely that foreign Governments are ready to involve themselves in war with a Power that has exhausted its adversary, and has yet twelve hundred thousand new men capable of being added to the fight, if intervention shall make it necessary?

Our people may depend upon it, they have one infallible reliance for securing triumph over the rebellion and peace with all the world. They have only to enroll themselves at the call of the Government, and show to the world their true military power, and their determination to stake all in defence of their unity at home and their absolute sovereignty among nations. Raids in Missouri and raids in Kentucky are flea-bites—irritating, but comparatively of no consequence. They are stimulated from Richmond, in order to distract our Government from its main work at Richmond. Foreign intervention is a scare-crow, used for a like purpose. We shall thrive best by refusing to be disturbed, and bending every energy to the prosecution of our war power.

A Hint which may Save us More than One Soldier.—We would suggest to those who will have control of the movement through the City of bodies of volunteers from the country, that a comparatively short march on City pavements may lame the feet of men accustomed to tread only the uncovered soil, more than many days walking on country roads. In this City, troops from the country districts are often, after leaving the boat-landing or railroad station, seen limping on the cobble-stones long before they are permitted to reach their quarters. Do not let these expected to-day, or those who will follow them, be paraded up and down for miles in a July sun. Is it necessary to beguile our consciousness of our country's danger, or to excite our own action by their example?

Personal Attacks upon Officers.—We have endeavored to exclude from the columns of the TIMES, so far as possible, attacks upon prominent officers of the army actively engaged in the service of the country, whatever provocation their apparent misconduct might offer for such strictures. Correspondents have, however, occasionally indulged in a latitude of comment upon individual officers which would have excluded their letters if it had attracted special notice at the time. Of this character were remarks made recently on the conduct of Gen. HEINTZELMAN and Capt. MOTT during the retreat of the Army of the Potomac to the James River, and especially a most wanton and unjust attack upon the loyalty and personal honor of Gen. McDOWELL. The latter was written by an officer in McDOWELL'S Division, and, though a private letter, was published at the special request of parties who had a right to speak on the writer's behalf.

We do not consider it any part of our duty as journalists to give currency to the prejudices, the partialities, or the animosities which prevail in every camp toward the commanding officers. Nor is it our province to sit in judgment upon their characters or acts. We prefer to assume that all who are perilling their lives in defence of the Union are loyal men, and to rely upon the Government to inflict upon them proper punishment if they fail to do their duty.

As to Gen. McDOWELL, we believe him to be as true to the Union cause as any General in the field or any officer of the Government. He has been clamorously censured for a thousand things for which he is not responsible,

part of the Union by loyal people. Can it not be tried?

Our Trade Relationships—Advantages.—There is a growing sentiment in favor of one year enlistments for the volunteers newly called for. The good effects of the change from three years to one, are supposed to be these: first, recruiting will be much more speedy, and the new troops sooner ready for the field; and, second, the burden will come more lightly on the people.

Three years is a long time for one to be absent from his home, be he son, husband or father. If a man be in any kind of business, the chances are that it will be wholly lost by mismanagement of others or neglect, in his absence. The education and training of children, if the volunteer be a father, must be neglected, perhaps at a critical time of a child's age, and so parental hopes of the very offspring he is fighting to maintain a Government for, be wholly lost.

And then, the three years' system makes the burden of the war unequal. A few men, whose abundant zeal and patriotism lead them to early sacrifices for their country, are left to do most of the fighting and to endure most of the hardships of war; for it is not often, in modern times, that any war between civilized nations will last longer than three years.

It is better to imitate the example of the rebels in battle in our treatment of this matter. They are constantly renewing their regiments that are brought under fire. If a fight is joined requiring a force of one thousand men, the rebels make five thousand men fight it. A regiment advances, fires a few rounds, and is withdrawn; a second is thrown forward, fires briefly and retires; and a third goes through the same participation, and so on, till the fight is ended.

The advantage of this mode of fighting is obvious. It seasons men to the bloody work of battle. It brings them under fire and takes them quickly out, so they suffer but slightly. They are emboldened by their escape, and become more confident and fearless for future contests. They learn to fight without fear and retire without panic. And the losses are distributed among many regiments, and do not impress the minds of comrades deeply, or demoralize friends at home by accounts of decimated ranks.

If we adopt these tactics in raising armies for the field, we shall realize many of the advantages. Men will have stronger hopes of seeing home again after they enlist. They will feel that what they fail to do, an army of fresh men coming after them will finish; and that their turn will not come again until two or three, or more armies as great as their own have followed in their wake and added their vigorous blows in the Nation's cause.

The loyal States can pour army after army upon its foes for years to come, without exhausting its soldiery, if we thus distribute the burden, and rest the men a year or two, after they fight a year.

We trust the Government will give this matter favorable consideration. Three months will make good soldiers of raw volunteers—and nine months of campaigning are long enough to overturn empires, in modern warfare.

No Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.—One of the most interesting facts in the recent letters of our correspondent from New-Orleans is that yellow fever has not made its appearance in the city, and that, notwithstanding the contrary predictions and hopes of the rebels, physicians of experience are of opinion that there may probably be no epidemic this year. It will be remembered that the disease last Summer was very slight, and Gen. BUTLER'S judicious sanitary precautions will, it is hoped, prevent any outbreak of the pestilence.

Experience shows that yellow fever, like all similar maladies, is more likely to occur, and is more virulent and fatal in its progress when the sewerage being deficient, and the streets badly kept, the air is polluted and the powers of life depressed by the miasmata which a warm climate, under such conditions, never fails to generate. It is, therefore, an enlightened policy to employ a competent force of laborers to remove the accumulations of putrefactive *débris* and mephitic filth from the streets. This sanitary work is being carried on in earnest, no less than 2,000 men being constantly employed upon it, at the joint expense of the city and of the National Government. It appears, however, that at present the arrangements are only made for continuing these salutary and indispensable labors till the close of the present month. But the months of August and September are equally full of danger, and equally insalubrious. The ravages of typhoid and yellow fever will be as much to be dreaded then as now. We trust, therefore, that Gen. BUTLER may be able to continue his sanitary precautions, at least till the beginning of October, when the danger from malarious and mephitic exhalations begins to be diminished.

There is another evil which claims attention in connection with epidemic diseases. We refer to the scarcity of food. Wherever yellow fever prevails, its first and most numerous victims are commonly found among those whose vitality is impaired by insufficient nourishment. Now, as it appears that the receipts of food from the interior will be small, while the interruption to the navigation of the Mississippi will prevent the teeming West from relieving the famishing multitudes

Disturbance of Liquor Dealers.—The disturbance by our reporter, yesterday, of the rush of liquor-dealers to the Excise Commissioners for licenses on Monday, deserves more prominence than their place in the item gives them. If it be true that "all six hundred applicants came for permits" on that day, and that liquor-dealers generally "are beginning to find that it is the intention of the authorities to enforce the law to the full extent," there are other and far more important consequences than the replenishment of the City Treasury. It is one of the most important and significant indications of the triumph of law over chronic lawlessness. The combination of liquor-dealers to resist the Excise law has been an anomaly of solidarity and success. If it has been baffled at last, and the more honest members have determined by hundreds to cease their contest with the Police authorities—few others have interfered with their craft—good citizens may take courage and count no wise reform impossible. The Police will see to it, we trust, that the law-abiding dealers are protected from the competition of the unlicensed. No claim can be more just and in securing this, the City may be freed from the nuisance of many thousand haunts of vice and crime.

It is due to Justice Connolly to state that his decision, last Sunday, did not relate to the criminality of unlicensed liquor-selling under the Excise law, but to warrants for "persons keeping" liquor on Sunday, under the Metropolitan Police Act. The Court of Appeals has decided that the sale of liquors without license is a *misdemeanor*, and every policeman's duty is to arrest offenders, without warrant. When licensed, the Sunday clause of the Excise act makes every sale on that day a criminal offence. The vitality given to the Excise law by the action of the Police has caused the stampede of the liquor-dealers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Postponement of the Adjournment of Congress Until Thursday.

Hesitation of the President to Sign the Confiscation Bill.

Rumors of Important Changes in High Quarters.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, July 15.

THE ADJOURNMENT POSTPONED—THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The President made the request under that Congress should postpone its adjournment one day, which both Houses agreed to. The only reason for this request is the President's trouble about the Confiscation bill. He says he did not receive the bill till late, and did not have time to give it that careful examination he desired. He has been closely engaged all day writing a message on the subject which, of course, will be looked for with great interest. It is rumored he will veto the bill. Of course, he would not write an elaborate paper to give his approval. He will probably return the bill without his signature, and point out the changes that he thinks essential to make the act politic and bring it within the pale of the Constitution. The hesitation of the President creates much stir among politicians. Some extreme Republicans are indignant, and even think they will not shake one jot for the President, but will denounce him on the floor; but such threats have been made before and never executed.

THE BORDER SLAVE STATES AND THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The reply of the Border State Representatives to the President is withheld, waiting for action on the Confiscation bill. It is certain, consequently, that no correspondence may be published at all. There is a division of sentiment in the Border States on this question. Messrs. of Kentucky, Messrs. of Virginia, Messrs. of Maryland, Messrs. of Missouri, Messrs. of Tennessee are counterplotting, and will attempt immediate action by their States. All the other Slave constituencies, about twenty in number, decline to commit themselves, unless the Government shall first make the appropriation necessary to compensate their release. Not of Maryland refuses to express his views on the subject at all. Brown of Virginia and Bowman of Kentucky reserve their sentiments for the present.

RUMORS OF IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Rumors are current, and credited, that there will be important changes in high quarters soon to be made.

RICE AND WOODWARD PENSIONED AND PAID.

Maj. JAMES GILLESPIE, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the State of Pennsylvania, who has been acting as agent for the State during the campaigns of the Spring and Summer, and who has been with the armies, reporting to the authorities at Washington, has been instructed by Gov. CURTIN to proceed to Washington to see to the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers from Pennsylvania, in any point. Any letters of inquiry respecting Pennsylvania Volunteers will receive prompt attention from Maj. GILLESPIE.

The Pennsylvania delegation of both Houses held a meeting in the Speaker's Room of the capitol to-day, upon the subject of removing the sick and wounded soldiers of that State to hospitals in Pennsylvania. Gov. CURTIN, who was present, stated the order had been issued, but that the President refused to sanction it. The meeting delegated Representative CRESWELL to wait upon him and request him to authorise the order to prevail. Mr. CRESWELL subsequently reported that the President said he appreciated the motives which actuated the gentlemen from whom the request came, and promised he would give the subject his careful attention, and grant the request if it would not prove detrimental to the public interest.

A PRIZE.

The United States steamer *Wyandank* has arrived at the Navy-yard, bringing up a prize schooner.

She reports that guerrillas are quite plentiful along the banks of the Pianketank and Rappahannock Rivers. They carry off Union men as well as steal subsistence and supplies.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-night confirmed the following nominations:

Capt. Sidney P. Dandrey to be Assistant Adjutant

NEW PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 18.

Mr. MASS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.) from the Committee on Pensions, reported a joint resolution relating to pensions, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill provides that all the rights of the widow of Gen. Sherman, and the children of the late Gen. Sherman, shall be preserved and protected in the Delaware Estate. He proposed to amend the bill by providing that the property shall not be subject to taxation, but that the widow and children shall have the right to sell the property, and that the proceeds of the sale shall be invested in other property, which shall be free from taxation. The bill was passed.

Mr. BOGY, (Dem.) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill providing for additional duty of one cent on sugar manufactured from sugar-cane in this country. Passed.

Mr. KERNAGAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill meeting supplementary appropriations, with amendments. An amendment was adopted appropriating $16,000 to purchase artificial limbs for wounded soldiers and seamen, and the bill passed.

A Message was received from the President, directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with a statement of the number of persons employed in the Quartermaster's department, and the number discharged since the 1st of April, 1865, and the reasons for such discharges.

Mr. KERNAGAN said that the bill might not be reported, but it would be discussed. He was opposed to the bill in any shape. He was opposed to the Senate taking up the bill at this late hour of the session.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) said he was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, (Rep.) said that the bill had been before the Senate for a long time, and it was not fair to take up the bill at this late hour of the session.

Mr. CAMERON said that he was willing to take up the bill at any time.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) said he was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, (Rep.) said that he was opposed to the bill in any shape.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) said that he was willing to take up the bill at any time

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WID-
—Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Bounty Claims Agents, 7 Wall-st., New-York.

WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES OF a deceased officer, soldier or sailor, can obtain all that is due them from the Government. Claims Agent, No. 22 Broadway, Room No. 22, New-York.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS promptly collected by GILBERT & OAKE, late Asst. Commissioners Claims, No. 22 Broadway, Room No. 22.

$100 BOUNTY.—Soldiers, Sailors, Widows, Parents, Heirs, Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Attorneys, Claim Agents, and all others entitled to Bounty, Back Pay, Pensions, Prize Money, Land Warrants, Horse Claims, Artillery Claims, Quartermasters' Claims, Commutation, Extra Pay, Arrears of Pay, Allotments, Rations, Clothing, Collateral Inheritances, Deaths, Discharges, Medals, Certificates, Copies of Lost Papers, Discharges, Deserters, Minors, Insane, Idiots, Lunatics, Paupers, Aliens, Refugees, Rebels, Guerrillas, Spies, Bushwhackers, Jayhawkers, Bummers, Blockade-runners, Bounty-jumpers, Bogus Brokers, Substitutes, Bogus Substitutes, Bogus Recruits, Bogus Regiments, Bogus Batteries, Bogus Gunboats, Bogus Generals, Bogus Claims, Bogus Claimants, Bogus Claim Agents, Bogus Everything, Bogus Nothing, Bogus Anything, Bogus Something, Bogus Bogus, Bogus Bogus Bogus, Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus, Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus, Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus, Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus, Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus, Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus, Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus, Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus, Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus, Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus, Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus, Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus, Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus, Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus, Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus, Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus Bogus, Bogus, Bogus, Bogus, Bogus, Bogus, Bogus, Bogus, Bogus, Bogus

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE [illegible]

JOHN A. STEARNS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF PARK MORTGAGE [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE [illegible]

JOHN A. STEARNS, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS OF THE [illegible]

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS OF THE [illegible]

THE HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD BONDS [illegible]

THE HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD BONDS [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP [illegible]

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP [illegible]

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE [illegible]

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE [illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS [illegible]

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS [illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD CLARETS
IN CASE AND BOTTLE.
WILLIAM ADAMS,
No. 6 Liberty-st., Hoffman House.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—CARPETING, AUCTION TO [illegible]

FURNITURE.—CARPETING, AUCTION TO [illegible]

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE [illegible]

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE [illegible]

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS BEEN [illegible]

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS BEEN [illegible]

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE OF TAX, PAYABLE ON AND AFTER THE 1ST PROXIMO.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE OF TAX, PAYABLE ON AND AFTER THE 1ST PROXIMO.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ariel with $443,172 in Treasure.

News from the United States of Colombia

TROUBLE IN THE STATE OF PANAMA

Removal of the Governor to the Interior.

The steamship *Ariel*, Capt. MINOR, from Aspinwall for the 1st inst., arrived at this port last night, with the mails, specie and passengers from California. The treasure is consigned as follows:

FROM ASPINWALL.

Dibble & Howard	$4,000	Handy & Hensley	$2,000
Harvey & Co.	500	Joseph F. Jay	16,000
Morgan & Richards	177		
Total			$17,227

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Order	$34,000	Dimitroff & Co.	$26,018
[illegible]	2,000	[illegible] Hyde	12,000
[illegible]	1,000	Jennings & Brewster	15,000
[illegible] Hooper	20,000	Frank Baker	12,000
[illegible] Perkins	20,000	H. Ladner	5,000
[illegible]	20,000	Bryans Bro & Co.	20,000
[illegible], Reed & Co.	20,000	E. H. Harris & Co.	20,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	5,000	E. H. Harris & Co.	10,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	7,000		
From San Francisco			$201,018
From Aspinwall			17,27
Whole amount			$441,176

The received by the *Ariel* our correspondence from the Isthmus, giving interesting details of events in the United States of Colombia and South-America.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Condition of Affairs in Panama—Civil War Threatened—The Governor Goes with the Seized Archives to Santiago—Return of Mosquera to Bogota, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, July 7, 1862.

A personal affair, trivial in itself, has been the means of bringing matters to a sharp point, as regards the conflict between the Federal and State authorities. A week ago negro named RUIZ, entered a bar-room or restaurant in which several young white men were seated, and on being invited to drink by one of them, commenced discussing the political question of the day—that by the occupation of this Capital by a National military force. One of the whites, Señor ARTEMIO MEDINA, in a remark of RUIZ, replied: "I am a friend, politically, of Gen. MOSQUERA, and have proved it on more than one occasion. But I cannot approve the unnecessary occupation of the State of Panama."

"Hypocrite! Canaille!" responded RUIZ, which ejaculations brought MEDINA to his feet and RUIZ upon his back. Next day, RUIZ provided himself with a club, and with half a dozen friends armed with pistols and a shot gun, proceeded to the place of business of young MEDINA to get their revenge. MEDINA drew a revolver, upon which the shot gun man covered him with his piece, and the former was forced to run, to escape the blows of RUIZ. Everybody thought the apprehended outbreak had occurred—it was in the evening—and doors and windows were slammed, bolted, and even barricaded. Nothing further, however, came of the affair that night, but things looked so equally next day, that the Governor armed an additional number of police, apprehending a renewal of the conflict between the friends of SANTA COLOMA and his soldiers, and the conservatives or Anti-Mosquera men. The latter, being here largely in the minority, avail with the secessions from the liberal party gained by the course of MOSQUERA, thought it more prudent to appeal to the law, and so urged Gov. GUARDIA to arrest RUIZ. After considerable hesitation, the Governor, not feeling himself secure in the attempt without he could have the assistance of SANTA COLOMA, asked for a military force to apprehend the culprits. Col. S. replied that he would detail a company of men to go outside the city for that purpose, but if these were resisted or fired upon by RUIZ and his friends, they would fall back upon the main force in the barracks.

The Governor backed upon the response as a refusal of assistance, and this, coupled with the fact that squads of persons had insulted himself and family on the night before, from under their balcony, took the conclusion, that it is supposed he had since the military occupation decided upon, of transferring the State Capital to Santiago, in the interior. So, on the night of the 1st of July, the Governor left a proclamation behind him to that effect, and, together with the Secretary of State and some other officers, secretly "slid out." This, on becoming known next morning, caused very great excitement, which the Prefect undertook to allay, by assuring the people that the government of the city had been left in his hands, and no force need be ameriained of Col. SANTA COLOMA and his men.

On the 2d, SANTA COLOMA took possession of the State Arsenal, in which were some arms and powder of the Government, and quite a large amount of powder belonging to merchants. It was found, however, that the Governor had caused the locks to be taken off all the muskets he had left behind. From the arsenal, Col. SANTA COLOMA went into a shop to which the Governor had sent some small pieces of cannon to be repaired, but the workmen had spiked them, it is said, at the command of His Excellency. This latter fact is, I believe, liable to doubt.

All these movements amount to but little in themselves. But it is known that the Governor has ten or twelve hundred Minié muskets at Santiago, with plenty of powder and cartridges, and that the people of that part of the State are devotedly attached to him and the numerous branches of his family. It is said he can raise two thousand men, if necessary, with which to reinstate himself in Panama, and not a few believe he will do it. Of course, with these, he could easily chase out the Mosquera troops, seized by the partisans of the Provisional President here would not relish this, and so a civil war in the State might ensue. We are waiting the *denouement*, at least such of us as have not run away—for many persons have fled the city. In the meantime, it is currently expected that SANTA COLOMA is to be reinforced by 100 men from Carthagena, but as he has not made public the dispatches he received from there yesterday, this is only rumor.

A report, which has gained general credence, tends to quiet the apprehensions of American property holders here, in view of all this business; that the commanders of the fleet both at Panama and Aspinwall have been instructed by the NAVY Department at Washington to land men, at the requisitions of the Consuls, to protect the lives and property of American citizens, when, in the judgment of said Consuls, it may be deemed necessary. I believe the United States Government has never before given such powers to its agents abroad; but all acknowledge the wisdom of the President in doing it in this case, and none believe the power will be abused by the Consuls at either place.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by the Americans in Panama and Aspinwall, with a good deal of enthusiasm. The ships of war in both places were handsomely decorated, and the Consuls entertained their friends handsomely during the day. In the evening fireworks were let off on the Plaza at Panama and from the hotel-house at Aspinwall.

The United Steam frigate *Euryalus* and Her Britannic Majesty's war-steamer *Tweed* are here, and the United States brigs *Perry* and *Falmouth* are at Aspinwall.

The Panama Railroad Company's new steamship *Salvador*, from New-York, arrived at Panama on the 28th June. She takes her place in the Central American line on the 15th.

ANDREW HASTIE, Esq., of New-York, long a resident of Aspinwall, died in that place on the 2d July.

The regular British mail steamship arrived at Aspinwall from Carthagena on the 4th. The news from Bogota, the capital of this Confederacy, is only up to June 6, the river boat having failed to connect for the mail steamer. Gen. MOSQUERA returned from the army to Bogota on the 5th inst., and deeming it necessary to remain longer active command. He is said to have 12,000 men, a large portion of which have entered the States of Antioquia and Cauca to put down the opposition to his Government in those States. His General, GUERRERO, had attacked CANTRE, in CAUCA, and feared soon clear that State of ARBOLEDA and his forces.

ARBOLEDA, chief of the opponents of MOSQUERA in the State of CAUCA, had evacuated the town of CALI, and intrenched himself at QUINTIAQUA. He is said to have 3,000 men, and is in the near neighborhood of Gens. LEIVA and SANCHEZ, who have 2,000 men to oppose him. ARBOLEDA had confirmed his executions after his success in taking PATAN prisoner, having shot in PALMYRA, Señor JOSE F. PALACIOS, and in CALI, Señor FRANCISCO QUILLACIER, also two others, names not given.

Gen. NIETO was advancing also upon Antioquia with 1,500 men, by the River NARE. The last time, say six months ago, he took this route to invade Antioquia with the same number of men, he lost nearly the whole of them in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Nothing is yet known as to MOSQUERA'S ultimate intentions in invading this Isthmus. The news is confirmed that the large guerrilla bands about BOGOTA have departed, their leader, SANCHEZ, having been killed.

Mrs. HARRISSE, wife of the United States Minister resident at QUITO, and Mr. DE GRAW, lately appointed United States Consul at GUAYAQUIL, go home on the steamer to-day.

The American bark *Starwood*, Capt. GRAY, struck on the coral reef at Aspinwall, near the Lighthouse, on entering the port on the 2d July, but was hauled off by the crew of the United States brig *Perry*, sustaining four hours aground, without damage. She was loaded with coals for Panama.

THE MORGAN RAID IN KENTUCKY.

The Guerrillas at Lebanon—Bank and Post-office Robbed—Other Outrages.

From the Louisville Democrat of Sunday.

Yesterday the city was full of RUMORS of guerrilla raids. There is no doubt but the vile suggestion of marauding bands to rob, steal and murder has been put into practice. Night before last a skirmish took place at New-Hope, between a rebel force under the notorious JACK AILEN, one of MORGAN'S gang, and some Union troops. The rebels were beaten and pursued several miles. They had their revenge, however. They went to Lebanon, robbed the Commercial Bank and a private Bank, and burned the depôt of the railroad, and, it is said, burned part of the town.

Whither the gang went we could not ascertain. It is reported, on pretty good authority, that about 200 of the marauders are assembled at Garnettsville, in Meade county.

Later news is, that several citizens of Lebanon were killed, and that the guerrillas were about 600 strong.

It is further reported that the robbers were within a few miles of Danville, yesterday, where, no doubt, the banks will be robbed.

The Nashville train did not arrive last night, but no further news from teh line. The Campbell House and Harris House, at Lebanon, were both burned.

Lieut.-Col. A. V. JOHNSON, of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky, had two companies at Lebanon. They are said to be taken prisoners, except Capt. BAKER and ten of his company, who escaped.

There is reason to believe that there is a general up-leing of rebels in this State, and we are prepared to hear more of these robbers and murderers.

The movements to meet the scoundrels we shall not publish for their benefit. They can find out to their cost. The case calls for the most energetic treatment. Men who resort to such measures are entitled to no sympathy or mercy.

We hope Gen. BOYLE will carry out his order, and compel the sympathizers to pay the expenses, and indemnify those who suffer from these bandits.

LATER LATER.—Two of those engaged in the fight at New-Hope arrived last night with dispatches for Gen. BOYLE. It is a certainty that a great portion of Lebanon has been burned, including the dwelling-house of PARNA RAY—the finest house in the town. The Post-office was also robbed. The names of citizens of the town who were killed have not reached us, except one; we learn that Mr. ESKRIDGE was one of the number.

The Mr. FOSMAN, of ALLEN'S gang, who was mortally wounded at New-Hope, died about noon yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 15.

The *Bulletin* says that MORGAN'S band last night destroyed the long bridge on the Kentucky Central Railroad, between Cynthiana and Paris. A gentleman residing near Cynthiana says MORGAN'S move on Frankfort and Lexington was a feint, his real object being to strike the railroad at Paris, and destroy the Townsend viaduct, which it would take six weeks to reconstruct, then destroy property in Bourbon County, and retire to Harrisonburgh or Mount Stirling.

Advices from Lexington last night, to Mayor HAVEN of Cincinnati, render part of the above improbable.

There are reports this evening of the railroad track between Lexington and Frankfort having been torn up to-day by guerrillas.

TROUBLE IN MISSOURI.

Ravages of Guerrillas in Memphis—Apprehended Attack on Athens.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Tuesday, July 15.

A party of rebels, on Sunday night, broke open several stores in Memphis, in Northern Missouri, driving out the Union men, and capturing some State troops stationed there.

The reports by to-night's train are to the effect that the rebels are advancing on Athens. The people of that place are leaving and fleeing to Canton and Farmington.

Troops leave for Athens to-night.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, July 12.

An engagement took place yesterday, between a company of State Militia and QUANTRELL'S band, near Pleasant Hill. The rebels were finally repulsed, with six killed and five mortally wounded. Our loss is nine killed and fifteen wounded. Capt. COHL, commanding the militia, is reported wounded. QUANTRELL'S coat and sabre, and a list of the names of all his men, were taken.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Safety of Gen. Curtis and his Command—His Present Location at Helena—Skirmishing and Defeat of the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 15.

Dispatches to military authority, received to-day, say that Gen. CURTIS' command, about 14,000 strong, has reached Helena, Ark., where they are resting at present.

CAIRO, Sunday, July 13.

Headquarters are officially informed of the arrival of Gen. CURTIS' army at Clarendon on the 10th. After almost daily skirmishing, wherein the rebels were worsted, 6,000 made a stand on the 7th on the Cash River, near Round Hill.

Col. HARVEY, of the Thirty-third Illinois, commanding the advance of Gen. STEELE'S Division, afterward reinforced by two companies, attacked and routed the rebels, scattering them in all directions, mostly all going toward Little Rock. They also evacuated Duval's Bluff.

Later advices state that CURTIS' advance has reached Helena. His army is in good condition and spirits. Provisions are scarce, but supplies are coming from Memphis.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Water Let into the Vicksburgh Canal—Necessity for Deepening It.

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 15.

Water has been let into the canal at Vicksburgh, but the anticipations that it would soon cut a channel through are not yet realized. The work of deepening it three feet has commenced.

The guerrillas near Memphis are becoming very bold, burning cotton almost in sight of the city. Disguising themselves as cotton buyers, they find where it is secreted, and then come in force and burn it.

Seven scouts of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, when near Hernand's, Friday, were attacked. Two were wounded and captured, but the balance escaped.

The New-Mexican Mail.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, July 12.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 30th, has arrived. The news is unimportant. It is rumored that all the Texans except one company, have left Arizona, and commenced their homeward march.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MEETING OF THE SONS OF VERMONT.

Preparations for the Reception of the Ninth Vermont Regiment.

Two More Regiments to Follow Immediately.

Yesterday afternoon the Sons of Vermont held a meeting at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, in order to make arrangements for the proper reception of the Ninth Vermont Regiment, on its arrival in New-York this morning. Mr. C. F. DEWEY was in the Chair. Col. FRANZ E. HOWE stated that he had just received a telegram from Gov. HOLBROOK, saying that the regiment had left Brattleboro' that morning at 9½ o'clock; and, that in thirty days the Tenth would be ready to follow, and in forty the Eleventh.

This announcement was received with great cheering.

Secretary SEWARD had been telegraphed to, in order to ask him if a public reception might be given to the gallant Ninth, on its way through the City. The secretary of War had replied: "Do as you think proper." Such being the case, Col. HOWE thought it would be well to detain the regiment a short time here, and entertain both officers and men. And, after having refreshed them, let them parade down Broadway with the State flag of Vermont floating above their heads.

As this was suggested, the State flag was unfurled, and was received with every demonstration of delight. Three cheers for the old "Green flag," showed one gentleman, which was given with hearty good will.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to cooperate with Col. HOWE in making preparations for the reception of the officers and men of the regiment: H. M. RUGGLES, D. A. HEALD, Wm. HAGAR, J. A. POLLEY, R. F. ANDREWS, Wm. W. NILES, C. E. JOHNSON, and the Chairman, C. F. DEWEY.

No doubt long ere this the men have been landed at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, and are now encamped in Madison-square.

At 4 P. M., precisely, the regiment will take up the line of march through Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, thence to Broadway, and down to the Amboy boat. Several prominent firms on Broadway have signified their intention to salute the regiment as it passes.

The Sons of Vermont will be pleased to have any other organizations, who would like to do so, join them as an escort to the regiment. The "Sons" are requested to meet at the Fifth-avenue Hotel at 3 P. M., where they will find badges provided, and have an opportunity of paying their respects to the officers of the regiment, and at all hours during the day the Sons and Daughters will be expected to be in attendance on the regiment in the square.

The Committee of Arrangements will see that the programme is carried out with the utmost punctuality, and even if undersized, the 4 P. M. does not mean five minutes after that hour.

Enlistment in the City—The United States Mustering Office.

The Officers and Medical Examiners at the mustering office in White-street, are now having a busy time of it. Recruits are coming in now much more rapidly than they have hitherto done since the last call of the President. Dr. MOTT, the examining officer, states that the prospect of recruiting has not looked so bright for some time. On Monday an officer in one day raised thirty men, had them examined and mustered into the service of the United States. From the opening of the office till the close, Dr. MOTT and his assistants are kept busily employed testing the lungs and examining the limbs of recruits. At present, twenty-two regiments a week are being mustered in, and judging from the manner enlistments have increased during the last few days, New-York will soon be raising three, if not four, regiments weekly.

THE POPE RIFLES.

This is an independent organization, now forming under authority of Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE. Capt. EDWARD F. FLOYD is in command, and has nearly raised his full complement of men. Good able-bodied men, by applying early at headquarters, No. 7 Broadway, can be received in this first-class organization.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

A few more recruits are wanted for this first-class regiment, now in active duty. At the commencement of the war the rebels nicknamed the men "red-legged devils," on account of the color of their breeches; no better name could have been given them. Recruits should apply to Lieut. F. W. SAWYER, No. 506 Broadway.

FIRST NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES.

This regiment, Col. CHARLES R. DODGE, now in service at Suffolk and Norfolk, Va., wants a few more men to complete its full complement. Capt. A. G. PARTON is in town recruiting, and can be seen at headquarters, No. 600 Broadway.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Col. GURNEY, an experienced officer, is now forming a new regiment, to be called the First Regiment National Volunteers. Col. GURNEY'S headquarters are at No. 200 Water-street, near Peck-slip.

WAR MEETING IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, July 15.

There was a large county mass meeting here, to-day, and strong resolutions were passed for sustaining the Government in prosecuting the war. Dr. ANDERSON, President of the University, R. HARE and others made speeches. Gen. GOULD presided. The Supervisors are in session, and ask for a special session of the Legislature, to offer additional bounty to volunteers.

RECRUITING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 15.

The Citizens' Committee of 150, acting in concert with the city and State authorities, will first endeavor to fill up the Massachusetts Regiments in the field to their full quota; and then recruit new regiments to the number required. The Committee take hold of the work with great energy, and every prospect of entire success. Recruiting headquarters will be established on Boston Common.

WAR MEETING IN UTICA.

UTICA, Monday, July 14.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held this evening to advance volunteering under the new levy. The Mayor presided, assisted by the most distinguished citizens. The resolutions propose an extra bounty for volunteers. Speeches were made by Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, Judges DENIO and BACON, FRANCIS KIRKHAM, ELIJU H. ROBERTS, CHARLES W. DOOLITTLE and others. Liberal subscriptions were made for the extra bounty.

WAR MEETING IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, July 14.

An enthusiastic war meeting was held to-night. Twenty thousand were subscribed to support families of volunteers. Recruiting progresses most favorably. Indiana will fill her quota of new troops rapidly.

ENLISTMENTS IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, July 15.

Governor WASHBURN telegraphs the Associated Press that the State of Maine will pay a bounty of $30 to each recruit mustered into the United States service in the new regiments, and $35 in the old regiments. The banks advance the money. This, with the United States payment, will make an advance of $70 and $75. The city will offer no additional bounty, as that would prejudice enlistments in the country, where the bounty is offered.

THE RESPONSE OF ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 15.

The Governor has issued a proclamation for nine regiments of infantry, and for three years, in response to the call of the President.

AGENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

C. W. BURTON, Esq., has been appointed agent for the State of Pennsylvania to look after the well-being of the sick and wounded Pennsylvanians, vice SEWARD NEWALL, Esq., resigned.

The Canadian Banks and Specie Payments.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, July 15.

The statements in United States papers that the Canadian Banks were about to suspend specie payments, are without the least foundation.

The Canadian Banks were never stronger than at present.

The last official statement shows that there were over seven millions of gold on hand, against four millions at the same time last year. The total assets are over sixty millions, while the liabilities are thirty-one millions.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL'S SERVICE.

Recruiting Operations on the South Carolina Coast.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15.

The Navy Department has information that the United States steamer Flag and bark Restless entered on the 9th inst., off Bull's Bay, near Charleston, S. C., the British steamer Emilie, formerly the Wm. Seaverns, of Charleston. Her invoice shows an assorted cargo of $21,576, but there is reason to suppose there are old arms, Confederate bonds and specie on board. She has been sent to Philadelphia in charge of a prize crew.

Also, that the United States steamer Quaker City, when off the Hole-in-the-Wall, 2d inst., captured the brig *Delilah*, from Liverpool, with a cargo of saltpetre, drugs, copper and other articles.

Also, that on the 2d inst., the schooner Volant was captured in Wingate Bay, S. C.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Offensive Operations by the Enemy Expected—Bragg at Tupelo with Forty Thousand Men, &c.

St. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 15.

Information from Corinth to Thursday, says that Gen. HALLECK was there, and the various divisions of his army in excellent condition and eager for active operations. Bragg has about 40,000 troops at Tupelo, and some 25,000 more are at Holly Springs and other places. Their movements are said to indicate offensive operations.

The Grain-Shovelers' Strike.

THE MEN TO RESUME WORK ON VESSELS NOT EMPLOYING ELEVATORS, AND ON NO OTHERS.

The Grainmen's Union Protective Society held another meeting at Tammany Hall, last evening, to decide upon the course to be pursued with reference to the elevators, and the opposition of the shovelers thereto. Since their last meeting the shovelers have joined them in their opposition to the elevators, and they, as well as the measurers, who occupy a sort of middle ground, were invited to attend the meeting.

The attendance altogether numbered between 300 and 400 persons. The meeting was called to order about 9 o'clock by JOHN MCSHANE, the President of the Union, who announced that Mr. OTTERSEN would address the audience. Mr. OTTERSEN'S remarks, though very long, appeared to have little practical bearing upon the subject which was supposed to have called the meeting together, but were mainly a tirade against the merchants and capitalists, whom he charged with wishing to deprive the laboring man of bread. If the grain shovelers are possessed of half the good sense and shrewdness for which the speaker gave them credit, they will hereafter dispense with his counsels. Hon. FRANK SPINOLA, who occupied a seat on the stand, was next called for, and somewhat reluctantly took the stand.

He said that he supposed they had come together to attain a certain object. This could only be accomplished in two ways—first, by obeying the laws; second, by acting temperately, honestly and manfully, and appealing to the public for the justice of their cause. It was worse than useless to use intemperate language and utter curses indiscriminately upon all men. He did not believe that the merchants of this City were all their enemies. The elevators could not do all the work that was to be done; there was plenty of work for them on other vessels, and he would advise them to accept of it, and, if they chose, to refuse to work on vessels where elevators were employed.

Mr. SPINOLA'S remarks were well received, and he was loudly cheered on closing.

Mr. MONTGOMERY then took the stand and advised the men to go to work to-morrow at 1 o'clock, on vessels where the elevators were not employed, and if they wished to get rid of the elevators, the only lawful and effectual way to do it was to give notice that hereafter they would not work in connection with them. If they would only do this, he sincerely believed they would get finally rid of the elevators. [A VOICE—We won't do it.] The speaker closed by repeating his advice that they should take this course, and he believed they would eventually find that the merchants of New-York were not such a heartless and tyrannical set of men as they were represented to be by some persons who knew little about them.

Mr. BARNES then addressed the audience in reply to the aspersions and personalities of the first speaker, Mr. OTTERSEN. He also defended the merchants in general against the foul abuse of the same speaker, and reminded them that it was these same unfeeling merchants who sent shiploads of grain to feed the starving people of Ireland. He said there was not a merchant in New-York who had a cent's interest in any elevator. They had no personal interest in the machines; their only desire was to have the work performed, and so far from being the enemies of the shovelers, there was not one of them but would like to see the men get their $2 a day and roast beef. He advised them to pursue the same course recommended be the previous speaker, which he believed would accomplish their object, and in less than ten days tie up the elevators. If this course did not do it in two weeks, they might cut his head off on a block. [Applause.]

There was some other speaking, and the meeting closed at a late hour, with the understanding, as recommended by the Committee, that the men would go to work to-day, on vessels not employing the elevators, and on none others.

The Wounded of the Fifty-eighth New-York.

Subjoined is a memorandum of the money collected for the benefit of the families of the killed and wounded soldiers of the Fifty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. Vols., Col. KRZYZANOWSKI, Commanding:

Brig.-Gen. BOULER	$30 00
Staff of 58th Reg. N. Y. S. Vols	30 00
1. Marching Company—Capt. FÖRSTER	16 00
2. Marching Company—Capt. KOENIGER	
3. Marching Company—Capt. BRAUN	10 00
4. Marching Company—Capt. BECHT	17 00
5. Marching Company—Capt. MAYER	11 25
6. Marching Company—Capt. MASS	10 25
7. Marching Company—Lieut. KOENIG	11 25
8. Marching Company—Capt. ESCHBAUER	19 50
Regimental Sutler FISHER	20 00
Regimental Sutler SUMMERFIELD	20 00
Mr. Warren, Sutler	25 00
Staff	7 50
Total	$227 75

W. KRZYZANOWSKI, Col. Com'dg.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Company C.

Killed—Charles Brudt. Appropriated $15 to his wife.

Killed—John Klein; wife, Mrs. Klein, in care of Mr. Pickert, Carville, Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, N. Y.; appropriated $15.

Wounded—Peter Gartner; wife and six children; residence No. 204 Avenue C, $30.

Wounded—Friedrich Behring; wife and three children; residence College Point, Long Island, N. Y., $15.

Wounded—Louis Volkhardt. Address, Winchester, Va., Hospital, $10.

Company F.

Killed—Orderly Sergeant Hoffmann; wife and five children; residence, Albany, N. Y.; appropriated $40.

Wounded—Corporal Stockman; wife and three children; residence Albany, N. Y.; appropriated $30.

Company G.

Wounded—Sergeant Charles Brown; wife; residence New-York; appropriated $15.

Wounded Joseph Toos; Williamsburgh; appropriated $10.

Company H.

Wounded—Alexander Weid; appropriated $15.

Wounded—John Bertram; appropriated $30.

Any family entitled to it can receive their money by calling on Capt. HASS, Hotel du Nord, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery.

Tenth Annual Commencement of the New-York Free Academy.

A delightful shower just previous to the opening hour at the Academy of Music last night, enhanced the pleasure of those who had made up their minds to attend the ever-interesting Commencement exercises of the Free Academy, and changed the determination of many who had relinquished the idea of attending in consequence of the unendurable heat which distinguished yesterday.

The stage presented a brilliant dress-ing-room scene, the real features of which were all in the foreground, Dr. HORACE WEBSTER, President of the Faculty, occupying a large armchair in the centre; on his right the Vice-President, Rev. Dr. OWEN; on his left, Prof. CURTIS, President of the Board of Education, and on chairs ranged on either side and at the back, were gathered the members of the Faculty, tutors, &c., and members of the Board of Education. Chancellor FERRIS made the opening prayer, and was followed by delicious music, under the direction of Mr. H. E. DEPROSSE. Afterward, the Salutatory Address was made by a young academician, Mr. OTTO E. MICHAELIS, who did well his part before an entirely undemonstrative audience, who seemed to await the earning of their encouragement on the part of the young orator, who fairly did lay claim to it, so that the plaudits and the bouquets came down together at the close. Music interposed during the pauses of speech-making. ELIHU A. CARLEY paid a tribute to "Minerva's Shrine." Mr. BESSIE DUDLEY salargied

Yesterday was a busy one for the members of the graduating class. Mr. ANDREW D. WHITE read the president's annual report, and announced the names of those who had graduated. Then came the valedictory of the "F. F. Vs." Had not space to do the work so easily done by the humble pen of an observer and self-brought reporter. There were speeches, pastoral, operatical, religious, one could be wee-thin, another prose-cuting a case heard beyond the Hudson, to the great amusement of many, and last but not least with a flourish of trumpets, the valedictory being read by CORNELIUS RENSSEN, Jr. It was entitled "Political Education."

The conferring of degrees by the President occurred near the close of the evening. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon 38 young gentlemen. That of Bachelor of Sciences upon seven. The degree of Master of Art upon sixteen. But one young aspirant received the degree of Master of Sciences—Mr. MAURICE CHARLES MERRITT. As the degrees were conferred each one responded to his name by stepping upon the stage where he was at once recognized and applauded by his friends.

So great was the length of the programme (but although most of the speeches were commendably short), the audience did not disperse till very late.

Repressed Mutiny Among Rebel Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 15.

There are vague rumors here that a mutiny had broken out among the rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware, numbering 2,400, and that 20 of them were shot before it could be quelled.

The telegraph wire to Fort Delaware is down, so that we cannot learn the truth of the report.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 15—6 P. M.

The reported mutiny among the rebels at Fort Delaware is believed to be untrue.

Gentlemen from there last evening say they heard nothing of any disturbance.

Harvard College Commencement, &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 15.

Harvard College Commencement takes place to-morrow, and the Boston Banks will be closed, according to custom.

HENRY W. PAGE, late Treasurer of the Boston Theatre, died to-day.

The Funeral of Col. Cass.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 15.

The funeral of Col. CASS, to-morrow, will be attended by the City Government, the Columbian Association, Charitable Irish Society, Hibernia Association, Montgomery Union Association and the Committee of One Hundred and Fifty on Recruiting. The Second Regiment will perform escort duty.

Gen. Butler Defends the Woman Order.

From the Boston Journal.

The following characteristic letter from Gen. BUTLER, explaining his reasons for issuing the celebrated order in regard to the women of New-Orleans, has been received by a gentleman of this city:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 5, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I am so jealous of the good opinion of my friends as I am careless of the slanders of my enemies, and your kind expressions in regard to Order No. 28 leads me to say a word to you on the subject.

That it ever could have been so misconceived as it has been by some portions of the Northern Press is wonderful, and would lead one to exclaim with the Jew, "O, Father Abraham, what these Christians are, whose own hard dealings teach them to suspect the very thoughts of others."

What was the state of things to which the Woman Order applied?

We were 2,500 men in a City seven miles long by two to four wide, of 150,000 inhabitants, all hostile, bitter, defiant, explosive, standing literally on a magazine; a spark only needed for destruction. The devil had entered the hearts of the women of this town, (you know seven of them chose MARY Magdalen for a residence,) to stir up strife in every way possible. Every opprobrious epithet, every insulting gesture was made by these bejeweled, bearinolined and laced creatures, calling themselves ladies, toward my soldiers and officers, from the windows of houses and in the streets. How long do you suppose our flesh and blood could have stood this without retort. That would lead to disturbances and riot, from which we must clear the streets with artillery—and then a howl that we had murdered those fine women. I had arrested the men who hurrahed for BEAUREGARD. Could I arrest the women? No. What was to be done? No order could be made save one the could excuse itself. With anxious, painful thought I hit upon this: "Women who insult my soldiers are to be regarded and treated as common women plying their vocation."

Pray how do you treat a common woman plying her vocation in the streets? You pass her by unheeded. She cannot insult you. As a gentleman you can and will take no notice of her. If she speaks, her words are not opprobrious. It is only when she becomes a continuous and positive nuisance that you call a watchman and give her in charge to him.

But some of the Northern editors seem to think that whenever one meets such a woman, one must stop her, talk with her, insult her, or hold dalliance with her, and so from their own conduct they construed my order.

The editor of the Boston *Courier* may so deal with common women, and out of the abundance of the heart his mouth may speak—but so do not I.

Why, these she-adders of New-Orleans themselves were at once shamed into propriety of conduct by the order, and from that day no woman has either insulted or annoyed any live soldier or officers, and of a certainty no soldier has insulted any woman.

When I passed through Baltimore, on the 22d of February last, members of my Staff were insulted by the gestures of the ladies (?) there. Not so in New-Orleans.

One of the worst possible of all these women showed disrespect to the remains of gallant young DE KAY, and you will see her punishment, a copy of the order which I inclose, is at once a vindication and a construction of my order.

I can only say that I would issue it again under like circumstances. Again thanking you for your kind interest, I am, truly your friend,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOT WEATHER HAT.—Buy one of KNOX'S "speckled" straw hats, price only $2, and you will find it the cheapest investment, in comfort and pleasure, you ever made. He has, beside this new fabric, all varieties of straws, and his Rocky Mountain Beavers are as elegant and attractive as ever. For your hot weather hat, go to KNOX'S, No. 213 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease—occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per Box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Last day but two of Commodore NUTT at the Museum. He closes Friday night.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall—W. T. Cross and family, Ch. De Haven, Dr. Ch. McCormick, U. S. A.; O. H. Jennings, family and servant; H. H. Hale, D. F. Murphy, A. C. Gordon and family, R. Hamilton and wife, S. Long and family, Miss A. Stebbins, L. Sharpe, A. Foreman, Adler, Burt, Grant, F. Sellers, Mayor, Mrs. Rogers, Geo. and infant, W. Park, L. Flores, J. Iben and family, C. S. Elder, James Macleish and family, Mrs. Bradford and two children, R. F. Lawrence and wife, T. Dyneur, J. Hall and wife, W. S. Wills and daughter, H. H. Bigsley, E. St. Germain and family, J. Perry, U. S. N., Mrs. Burton, U. S. A., and servant, E. L. Evans, Mrs. Warren, A. J. Pope, C. Jackson, S. F. Randall and servant, Mrs. S. F. Storms and two children, Miss M. Seltzer, S. Norris, and full complement in steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, from Newberne, N. C.—N. Cleaves, C. A. Palmer, S. A. Bendict, R. C. Blaisht, D. Lewis, W. Lamster, T. Glory, E. Park, C. B. Quackenbush, W. Bickford, J. B. Phillips, S. Crole, A. Adams, W. Ashley, J. Low, D. Jenkins, C. H. Parmenter, J. Budnitz, F. Howard, S. Wadsworth, W. J. Perkins, J. Rugg, F. Popp, G. W. Peck, J. Tapley, J. Brown, A. Nord, T. P. Morgan, J. Sallow, F. W. Fay, J. Moore, S. Johnson, Lieut. Spaulding, Lieut. Smith, M. McPherson, W. D. Slough, R. Bates, Lieut. R. S. Sweet, J. Hoag, A. Cristadoro, F. B. Allard, W. W. Scott, J. J. Howell, T. H. Bewell, F. C. Tomlinson, W. Bickford, J. Bloom, C. Hagen, L. H. Benedict, J. B. Merrill, G. Darter, S. O. Bell, C. Myerun, Lieut. M. Wallis, J. W. Leland, R. B. Fuller, S. F. Stebbins, J. B. Wiggin, Z. Randall, H. O. Pardee, C. C. Howe, H. C. Cook, F. D. Bird.

In steam Tumaline, from New-Orleans—2. Tradesmans and family, W. Lewellyn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 4 45 | Sun sets... 7 29 | Moon rises... 10 09
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 09 | Gov. Island 11 35 | Hell Gate... 1 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 15.

Cleared.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard & Co.

Steamer Ironsides, Sanderson, Philadelphia.

Ships Riga, Fresco, New-Orleans, S. H. Brigham; Pauline, Peterson, Cienfuegos, Prescott, Knight & Co.

Barks Gazette, Rhodes, Barcelona, H. Trowbridge & Co.; Alberti, Cardinal, Barcelona, E. F. Hammond; Mediterranean, Cowden, Palermo, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ocean Queen, Cook, Philadelphia, Spring & Bell; Francis, O'Donnell, New-Orleans, E. K. Collins.

Steam Ferry Hero, Reed, Hoboken.

Ar